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A nest of the Restinga Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes kronei*

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The recently described Restinga Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes kronei*, an endangered southeast Brazilian endemic belonging to the *Phylloscartes ventralis* (Temminck) group, seems to occur primarily in sand-ridge woodland (*restinga*) and adjacent riverine forest of the Ribeira valley in southeastern São Paulo, Brazil (Willis & Oniki 1992).

According to our observations this species seems to prefer, at least in the breeding season, swampy areas with standing pools of water. On 24 October 1993, we detected a nest in swampy *restinga* about three miles (5 km) northeast of the village Barra do Ribeira. The location is near Porto do Prelado (24°36'S, 47°18'W according to E. O. Willis, *in litt.*). The oven-shaped nest was about 4 feet (1.3 m) from the ground in a

low bush with an opening towards the southeast. The outside of the nest was covered with lichen and moss and was about 13 cm wide and 16 cm high. The nest contained 2 young. The adults remained close to the nest during the whole time we spent in this area (4 hr) and continued feeding their young. No song activity was recorded during this time. E. O. Willis and J. Ragusa Netto recorded young out of the nest in December (Willis & Oniki 1992), indicating with our nest a spring breeding season as in most birds of the region.

An egg, 17.0 × 13.5 mm, perhaps of this species rather than of the Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet *P. ventralis*, was recorded from São Paulo (Nehrkorn 1910). The dimensions of recorded eggs of *P. ventralis* are 15.0–17.0 × 12.0–12.5 mm (Dabbene 1919, Smyth 1928) and nests have side entrances (see also Klimaitis 1984, Belton 1985). Unlike our nest of *P. kronei*, these nests are often inside masses of *Tillandsia usneoides*. However this epiphyte is not as common in the lowlands, where *P. kronei* occurs, as in the uplands and southward where *P. ventralis* is found. The Southern Bristle Tyrant *P. eximius* has a mossy oven-shaped nest (Bertoni 1901). In contrast, the Yellow Tyrannulet *Capsiempis flaveola*, placed by Traylor on morphological grounds into the genus *Phylloscartes* (Traylor 1977) but which is now thought to be closer to *Phaeomyias* (Lanyon 1988), makes a cup nest (Skutch 1960).

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